

Jan. 27.

Jan. 27.

Jan. 28.

39

A NEWFOUNDLAND VIEW.

Extract from Report of Secretary of Newfoundland Board of Trade.

In the annual report of its secretary, read at the annual meeting held recently the St. John's, N. F., Board of Trade says:

"The small and yearly diminishing fishery of Gloucester has induced some enterprising American firms to send vessels to our ports to buy green fish. They purchased large quantities of this fish at satisfactory prices to us, and it is generally expected, in view of the revised appraising of Newfoundland fish imported into United States in American bottoms, that this business may be continued and probably largely developed.

"It is to be hoped that the Premier's contemplated visit to Washington, in reference to fishery matters, and the decision arrived at by the arbitrators at The Hague last summer, may not only lead to a satisfactory arrangement with United States of the fishery dispute in question, but that the cordial spirit which is now being manifested by Newfoundland and the United States towards each other may eventuate in more satisfactory trade relations, and to the advantage of both countries.

"It is to be hoped that the coming season may witness satisfactory arrangements for trawling on the Labrador, arrangements such as the council have already indicated which will permit trawling under suitable conditions, while at the same time not interfering with other methods of fishing."

HIGH PRICES AT PORTLAND.

Two Fresh Halibut Trips Sold at 16½ Cents Per Pound Yesterday.

Top notch prices for fresh halibut prevailed at Portland yesterday, when schs. Harvard and Grayling secured 16½ cents per pound for two handling halibut trips brought in from Brown's banks, the figure being the highest offered at that port for a long time. Sch. Harvard landed 6000 pounds of halibut and 20,000 pounds of salt cod and sch. Grayling 5000 pounds of halibut, 20,000 pounds salt cod and 10,000 pounds fresh fish. The halibut was bought by the agent of the New England Company.

In addition to the above trips, the following fares were received:

Sch. Eva and Mildred, 6000 lbs. mixed fish; Edmund F. Black, 7000 lbs.; Albert D. Willard, 5000 lbs.; Lochinvar, 5000 lbs.; Katie L. Palmer, 5000 lbs.; Fanny Reed, 5000 lbs.; Rough Rider, 3000 lbs.; Grace Otis, 25,000 lbs. pollock.

This morning sch. Mooween is at Portland, from Quero bank, with 20,000 pounds of halibut selling at 15½ cents per pound.

Wednesday proved another good day for the Portland fish dealers. Among the fares reported were the Evelyn M. Thompson with 15,000 for the F. S. Willard Co., the Topsail Girl, 19,000; Angie B. Watson, 8000; Bernie and Bessie, 5000; Fannie Hayden, 5000; A. P. Parkhurst, 1800; Crusader, 1500; Minerva, 2000, all for dealers on Commercial wharf.

The Gloucester fishing sch. Grace Otis arrived in port Wednesday evening with a trip of over 30,000 pounds of pollock, and reports fish plenty at the eastward.

Brought Cargo of Lobsters From Nova Scotia.

An arrival at Portland on Wednesday which attracted considerable attention was the little lobster smack Etta M. Burns, which has made a winter trip to the Nova Scotia coast, something almost unknown in the lobster business, being the first in a great many years. The little schooner, which measures only 15 net tons, made a successful trip to Westport, N. S., returning with 6000 lobsters for the F. S. Willard Company, and although considerable rough weather was encountered met with no mishaps of any account.

Smoked herring are in very short supply and selling at about double the usual price. Sch. Ned P. Walker arrived at Portland Wednesday on her way from Gloucester with a full cargo of salt herring for Jonesport, where the fish are to be dried out and smoked.

Portland Lobster Trade Makes Brisk Demand for Barrels.

Empty barrels never go begging in Portland. There is always a chance to dispose of them down along the waterfront, for barrels there are more in demand than in any one section of the city.

When orders come here from far away for lobsters, and orders are pouring in pretty steadily most of the time, the crustaceans are packed in barrels for shipment. The barrels do not come back. Consequently there is always a live and keen demand for the receptacles. As a result, hardly a day goes by but what a load of empties is seen on its way down one of the wharves where the lobster dealers transact their business. It is estimated that fully 25,000 barrels are used in the course of a year by the lobster dealers of the city.

Halifax Importing Halibut from Alaska.

Halifax is now importing halibut from Alaska. At this season of the year there is very little halibut landed at Halifax from Atlantic waters, only an occasional fish being caught by some of the local bankers. One Halifax dealer has just imported two carloads from Alaska. The fish came overland in refrigerator cars and arrived in excellent condition.

This is probably the first time that Halifax has ever imported fish from such a distant point. In the past some fresh fish have been brought here from British Columbia. These fish are frozen as soon as they are taken from the water, and as a result they keep their color and retain their flavor. The cost of transportation is heavy, and in addition there is considerable duty on fish imported into Canada from Alaska.

Jan. 28.

ORIGINATOR OF KNOCKABOUT RIG.

First Craft Were Built at This Port Nineteen Years Ago.

There seems to be among the yachtsmen of Massachusetts bay a misunderstanding as to the originator of the so-called knockabout rig. Lately the names of at least three designers have been mentioned in connection with the first yacht of this type says the Boston Globe.

The knockabout rig, however, originated in Marblehead just 19 years ago this coming spring, when two boats that had been built at this port for yachtsmen of that port arrived there early in the season. There were the Nancy, owned by Henry Taggard, and the Jane, owned by Herman Parker. A third boat of this type, the Trouble was also under sail later in the summer.

As the Nancy was launched about three weeks before the Jane this yacht of Henry Taggard's was the first of the type. Mr. Taggard had been for several seasons sailing small sloops, cutters and catboats, none of which seemed to be just the type of small boat that he wanted.

Carrying the idea of the type of yacht that he desired to the firm of Stewart & Binney, the Nancy, a small and handy pleasure boat of good draft with outside ballast, carrying a jibstay running to the stemhead, without a bowsprit, was the result.

The lines for this yacht and the Jane which was ordered by Mr. Parker soon after were drawn by George Stewart of the firm, of which Arthur Binney, the well-known naval architect, is the surviving member. This was in the winter of 1891-2.

Both were built by Higgins & Gifford of this city that winter and launched early in the spring. The Nancy took to the water about three weeks ahead of the Jane, and when each was ready to sail they were taken to Marblehead by Mr. Taggard and Mr. Parker.

This was the start of the well-known knockabout type of sailing yacht and so liked has the rig become that nearly all racing yachts of the present day of under 40-foot water line, are either knockabout or semiknockabout rig.

The following year Mr. Taggard sold the Nancy to a Marblehead yachtsman as he had built the Susan. In 1894 the Susan was replaced by the Esther, and some years later the Nancy was bought back by Mr. Taggard, who continues to be the owner of the original knockabout.

For a number of years after 1899 the knockabout was the most popular racing class in Massachusetts bay. The most famous of the 21-foot knockabouts built and raced was probably the Cock Robin. This yacht was designed and built by Herreshoff in 1896 for Charles S. Eaton and in her races was sailed by William P. Fowle.

During her racing career the Cock Robin practically was invincible. She is now renamed Clithroe and owned by Walter S. Dean. The last racing of the knockabouts as a class was during the season of 1909 at Marblehead. This year Frederick L. Gay of the Boston yacht club offered a cup for the class with the hope that it would revive interest in the 21-foot knockabouts.

Four or five boats took part in the races at Marblehead of the Boston Y. C. and the cup was won by the Aspinet. Last year although Mr. Gay renewed his offer of a cup to the regatta committee of the club no class was provided for the knockabouts.

Of the two original knockabouts the Nancy and Jane, the Nancy is in existence laid up at the David Fenton Co's yard at Manchester. The Jane up to the 1909 season was used each year by Mr. Parker, but as the yacht was getting old and as he did not wish to place the old Jane on the market, Mr. Parker had the old boat broken up.

Before breaking up the Jane Mr. Parker made a small model of the yacht complete in every detail. This he presented to the Corinthian yacht club of Marblehead and it is one of the prized yachting souvenirs of that club.

January 28.

FISHERY INTERESTS PREPARING TO ENGAGE IN STRONG FIGHT.

Working Committee Appointed to Conduct a Vigorous Campaign.

Opposition to Reciprocity Agreement Developing in the West.

The first excitement over the receipt of the so-called reciprocity agreement is over, and the business men of the city have settled down to face the matter in a calm, collected way and to begin, without the slightest delay the work of attempting to defeat its passage in congress.

They all realize that it means lots of work, mountains of it, but this does not dissuade them from going determinedly and systematically at it, and from the way they have started in, their stock of ammunition is more than fireworks, for behind the fervid talk is something which indicates force and strength.

It is not necessary to tell a Gloucester man that this is to be the fight of all that the city by the sea has had to wage for its very existence in the past half century. They all know it. They all realize that conditions in many ways are far different now than when they had other anti-reciprocity fights on, but this has made them all the more determined to go the limit, all the more determined not to lie down, but to put up, with the strong assistance and backing of which they already have assurance, of the hardest kind of a fight to defeat the measure.

Really the fish people feel much encouraged. Help is coming from many quarters, and before this time official Washington has learned that this time in wrecking the fish tariff schedule, it is not walking on Gloucester alone, but treading on the business feet of the fishermen and the fish concerns of Maine, of Boston, of the Great Lakes and the whole Pacific coast, including the great salmon and fresh halibut interests, which are among the largest in point of money values of the fisheries of the country.

Yesterday afternoon the general committee of the Master Mariners Association and fish producers, enlarged by several new members, met at the rooms of the former organization and went over the situation as it is understood up to the present time, discussed ways and means of conducting the contest which is now on and will continue until the measure is disposed of, one way or another, and appointed a working committee to take the active charge of the carrying out of the work of interesting and combining with other fishing interests, and other interests opposed to the measure, in the task of finally defeating it.

Both meetings were short and earnest affairs and every man present put his whole thought into the work, with the result that progress has already been made.

The working committee has arranged for another meeting tonight, when it will meet President Carroll of the Board of Trade, who has been at Washington for the past week and in company with Senator Lodge and Congressman Gardner, and who will undoubtedly be able to give very much needed information.

Working Committee Appointed to Conduct Campaign.

At the meeting of the general committee there were present Hon. Sylvanus Smith, who was made permanent chairman, and Richard W. Freeman, who was made permanent secretary, Capt. George Peeples, president of the Master Mariners' Association, Benjamin A. Smith, Frank C. Pearce, Fred L. Davis, Capt. John Chisholm, J. E. Lenhart, Edward K. Burnham, Na-

thaniel L. Gorton, Mayor Isaac Patch, Alderman C. Homer Barrett, Joseph O. Procter and E. Archer Bradley.

Several of the gentlemen made speeches and helpful remarks and suggestions for line of future action. Mayor Patch reported that the municipal council had adopted a strong resolution of protest which had been forwarded to the Massachusetts senators and congressmen and also to President Taft.

Secretary Freeman read a short letter from Senator W. Murray Crane.

The keynote of all the remarks seemed to be that there were other interests beside fish and other places besides Gloucester which were hard hit, and that all should be got together, and with good systematic work the desired end could be accomplished.

A finance committee was arranged for, to be appointed by the chair at his pleasure.

Nathaniel L. Gorton, Fred L. Davis, E. Archer Bradley and C. Homer Barrett made remarks which were fitting to the occasion.

Edward K. Burnham, C. Homer Barrett, Joseph O. Procter, Nathaniel L. Gorton, James E. Lenhart and Capt. George Peeples were appointed on the working committee, and after some routine business the general committee adjourned and the working committee met and organized with a choice of E. K. Burnham as chairman. Arthur L. Millett was added to the committee. Some definite plans were mapped out and the next meeting will be held this evening.

President Taft Insistent on Passage of the Measure.

Over night dispatches from various points, regarding the reciprocity agreement bring out some interesting points. At Washington, the feeling seems to be that the measure will be bitterly opposed by practically the whole fishing interest as well as by the producers of farm products of the middle West and Maine as well. President Taft is said to be determined to secure the passage of the measure, and is prepared to call an extra session of Congress if necessary to do so. It seems to be admitted that there is small chance of the agreement being driven through both house and senate, at this session, which closes at midnight, March 3.

In some quarters, it is said that this present Congress may not act on the document at all. Other Washington gossip is to the effect that Senator Crane favors the measure, as a whole, and that Senator Lodge is thus far silent. One Washington correspondent goes so far as to say that while the Massachusetts representatives in the House are at present divided on the measure, they may be forced to vote for it and that even Congressman Gardner would have to come into line.

How the Agreement is Viewed by Outlying Ports.

Provincetown does not seem to have yet awakened to the gravity of the situation, but undoubtedly will. While some of the Boston fish men are in favor of the measure, the majority of them are opposed to its passage and are with Gloucester in the present fight.

Portland dealers, or some of them at least, are in favor of the agreement, a large fish combination there having recently entered into an agreement with the Newfoundland government to conduct smoking and fish freezing

plants and also a general fish business at various points on the island, the government subsidizing the plan liberally.

St. John's N. F., has been heard from, and as was to be expected, is looking for a similar agreement. Her officials believe indeed that it will be only a short time when a similar compact will be arranged with their island Colony.

Canada, as a whole, seems to take kindly to the measure, as was supposed she would when the terms of the document are considered, although there is some objection from the opposition to the Laurier regime.

Advocates of Free Green Fish Opposed With a Single Exception.

Locally, there is naturally but one feeling, at least as far as the fish producing, curing and shipping are concerned. All of them, with one exception, are openly opposed to the measure and do not hesitate to say so. Some of them have been in favor of free green fish, but when it comes to free fish of all kinds, they are in the same boat as the vessel owners and fish producers and come out strongly against the measure, feeling that it would not only ruin the business here but would also work incalculable harm to the city as a whole.

The exception is Col. Charles F. Wonson, of the Gloucester Salt Fish Company, who said yesterday: "I am not so sure, that this treaty is not a good thing. I was originally for free green fish, but am not prepared to say that this whole treaty as it stands is not a good thing for Gloucester. At any rate I am not afraid to try."

"I don't think President Taft or the representatives at Washington, meant to obliterate the fish industry, or any other industry. Therefore, I say, let us be open-minded and give the proposed treaty a fair trial."

"If it works against us it can be terminated, as I understand that among its provisions is a clause to the effect that the treaty may be terminated at any time at the opinion of either party to the agreement."

Jan. 28.

NEWFOUNDLAND HERRING ARRIVE.

SEVERAL MORE OF THE FLEET REACH THIS PORT THIS FORENOON.

The Newfoundland fleet continues to come along. Five more are in this morning and two or three more were in sight outside and will probably be in soon after noon.

Sch. Annie M. Parker, from Bonne Bay brings a good sized cargo of both frozen and salt herring and sch. Tattler, which came in late yesterday, though far from having a full load, brings over a thousand barrels of salt and frozen. Sch. Gladiator brings nearly a whole cargo, mostly salt and sch. Effie M. Prior has half a cargo of frozen stock.

Sch. Priscilla Smith, which has no herring, has been both on the treaty and south coasts of Newfoundland. She was in at Burin and there herring were plenty but the government would not allow the natives to catch them to sell to the American craft, as has been before stated. It is needless to say that the natives were in a very angry state of mind, and what they said about those who were preventing them from making a winter's work of good American gold, from fish at the very door, would hardly look well in print.

Sch. Harvard, from Georges handling, brings 30,000 pounds of salt cod, she landed a fine lot of halibut at Portland.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Annie M. Parker, Bonne Bay, N. F., 500 bbls. frozen herring, 500 bbls. salt herring, 150 bbls. pickled herring.

Sch. Effie M. Prior, Bay of Islands, N. F., 340 bbls. frozen herring.

Sch. Tattler, Bay of Islands, N. F., 375 bbls. frozen herring, 500 bbls. salt herring, 125 bbls. pickled herring.

Sch. Saladin, Bay of Islands, N. F.

Sch. Priscilla Smith, Newfoundland herring trip, no fish.

Sch. Gladiator, Bay of Islands, N. F., 600 bbls. salt herring, 250 bbls. frozen herring, 100 bbls. pickled herring.

Sch. Harvard Georges, via Portland 30,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Manomet, shore.

Jan. 28.

Jan. 28.

41

Vessels Sailed.

Steamer Philomena, pollock seining.
Steamer Bethuna, pollock seining.
Sch. Reliance, pollock seining.
Sch. Gladys and Nellie, haddocking.
Sch. Avalon, Boston.

Today's Fish Market.

Bay of Islands salt herring, \$4.12 1-2 per bbl., Bonne Bay salt herring, \$3.62 1/2 per bbl., pickled herring \$5 per bbl.

Eastern deck handline salt cod, \$5.55 per cwt.; for large \$5 for mediums and \$5 for snappers.

Bank halibut 14 3-4 cts. per lb. for white, 11 cts. for gray, with the heads on.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$2 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$2 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$2 per cwt.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Codfish, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$1.80; snappers, 80c.

Cusk, large, \$1.75 per cwt.; medium \$1.30; snappers, 50c.

Haddock, \$1.30 per cwt.; hake, \$1.30 per cwt.; dressed pollock, \$1.30 per cwt.; round pollock, \$1.20 per cwt.

Georges handline salt cod, \$5.55 for large and \$5.50 for medium.

The "Home Guard" halibut fleet and the Seattle halibuters received from Seattle outfitters their usual Christmas presents. They consisted of 80 boxes of oranges from the outfitters, and the writer does not know how many jugs of "red eye" from the Seattle saloonmen.

It is probable that the large schooners will return to Seattle about March 1. Consequently there will be but four shipments of any halibut of any importance from Southeastern Alaska after January 10.

The last census has revealed the fact that the Southeastern Alaska fishermen are practically wifeless. It would require a steamboat load or two of Scandinavian girls or girls speaking English with a strong Scandinavian accent to supply the fast-increasing demand for wives among the Norwegian and Swedish fishermen alone.

Late quotations for Alaska fish at Seattle are as follows: Halibut, 8 and 10 cents; king salmon (red), 10 cents; king salmon (white), 6 cents; black cod, 5 cents; Alaska pickled herring, \$8 barrel; dry salted herring, \$50 ton; red cod, 4 cents.

Several well known halibut fishermen have recently been convicted and sentenced to terms in prison for giving intoxicants to American born people, the Alaskan Indians.

Jan. 28.

BOSTON FISH PRICES LOW.

EIGHT ARRIVALS GIVE DEALERS AMPLE SUPPLY FOR PRESENT DEMANDS.

Eight craft are at T wharf this morning with a small supply of fresh fish, but plenty for the wants of all the concerns. Prices hold low, although the prospect of a big fleet Monday is not especially good, as far as off-shores are concerned.

Schs. Susan and Mary and Richard of the Georges haddock fleet are in with good trips and sch. Olive F. Hutchins of the market fleet has a nice catch. The rest have small trips.

Haddock sold from \$1.80 to \$3.50, large cod \$4 to \$4.50 and pollock \$3. Hake were down to \$2.75 and \$3 and cusk fetched \$2.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sch. Olive F. Hutchins, 12,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 4000 hake, 1000 pollock.

Sch. Harriet, 8000 haddock, 1000 cod, 800 hake.

Sch. Ida S. Brooks, 3000 haddock, 1800 cod, 2500 pollock.

Sch. Thomas J. Carroll, 2500 haddock, 2500 cod, 2500 pollock.

Sch. J. F. McMorrow, 500 cod.

Sch. Susan and Mary, 60,000 haddock, 3000 cod.

Sch. Freedom, 2500 cod.

Sch. Richard, 50,000 haddock, 4000 cod.

Haddock, \$1.80 to \$3.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$4 to \$4.50; market cod, \$2.50; hake, \$2.75 to \$3; pollock, \$3; cusk, \$2.

Alaska Halibut Fisheries.

The New York Fishing Gazette publishes the following interesting "halibut" letter from Petersburg, Alaska:

"As usual at this season of the year, halibut is scarce, and obtained only in deep water. A large part of the Wrangell Narrows and Juneau fleet are fishing Icy Straits and the west coast Prince of Wales Island grounds. These places are to a certain extent exposed, and only the large schooners fish them.

The Ketchikan fleet, which numbers eight schooners, are fishing Clarence Straits, Union, Kassan, Carter, Yess, Heim and Chomly bays. They and the fleets to the north are producing about 20% of the amount secured in the fall.

The halibut steamers Grant, Chicago, Eddrie, Comet, Thistle, Welding Bros., and the American boats of the New England Fish Co., are fishing Coronation Island, Dixon Entrance and outside Vancouver Island. It is a "stand off" between them and the large schooners regarding the average catch.

The Southwest Alaska fleet now number 61 schooners, 45 of which are fishing out of their Narrows, seven out of Juneau, and eight out of Ketchikan. About 140 halibuters were fishing during October.

The steamer Ragnild, of Petersburg, has outfitted for halibut. She left recently for the south fishing grounds.

Jan. 30.

OBJECTION TO RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT REPORTED GROWING

Measure Doubtful of Passage at This Session of Congress.

Local Committee Is Still Actively Busy in Its Opposition.

HEARING TO BE GIVEN.

This morning Congressman Gardner wired T. J. Carroll of the Board of Trade that a hearing will be given in Washington tomorrow afternoon on the free fish clause of the reciprocity treaty. A committee was at once made up and will depart for Washington immediately.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts, a member of the ways and means committee Saturday introduced in the house of administration bill to carry out the reciprocity agreement with Canada. The bill was referred at once to the ways and means committee.

The feeling is steadily growing here that the chances of the reciprocity agreement passing Congress at this session are growing beautifully less every day, but this is not causing the committees to let up any in their work of assisting in the accomplishment of its defeat if possible.

The working committee of the general committee held a meeting at the rooms of the Master Mariners Association Saturday evening, and besides making considerable progress with its work at hand, listened to a report from Thomas J. Carroll, president of the Board of Trade and general manager of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, who had just returned from Washington, where he had been the past week.

Mr. Carroll brought cheering information and also some helpful suggestions as to lines on which some work could be done which would certainly benefit in the fight against the agreement being enacted into law. He had spent much time with Congressman Gardner, and said that that active and loyal representative was working every minute to bring about the defeat of the bill and would be on the firing line to the finish.

Mr. Carroll said that the Gloucester fishing interest was not alone in this fight against changing the fish schedule for the fish dealers, vessel owners and fishermen of the whole Pacific coast and the Great Lakes were "with us," and working with all their united strength against the agreement, for it meant as much to them as it did to Gloucester.

Other interests too, were aligned solidly against the agreement and it seemed to be the opinion in Washington and in New York, as he came along, that the provisions of the bill were so radical and so sweeping as to preclude it from being passed at this session of Congress, if it were not indeed actually defeated.

He counselled keeping steadily at work in a safe and sane manner and was sure that the efforts made here to help defeat the bill would be conducive of good results.

Lake Fishery Interest United Solidly Against the Bill.

During the meeting Secretary Freeman of the general committee read a letter from the Case Fish Company, one of the large Cleveland lake fishing concerns, which indicated that the whole lake fishing interests were up in arms against the proposed bill and will hold a big mass meeting February 5, and beside this were going to send a big delegation to Washington. They assured the Gloucester men that they were fully in sympathy with them and would do all they could to defeat the bill, which hit them as hard as it did Gloucester. Some time ago they had not only protested to their senators and representatives to the making of a reciprocity agree-